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Volume 4

Atlanta, Georgia - January 1938

Number 1

"WHO SAID FIRE--"

The prize goes to the Chattahoochee for having the smallest acreage burned in 1937. Only 46 acres - a mere trifle when one figures that about 550,000 acres of Government land have been protected. The Pisgah and Ozark also lost less than 100 acres, and the Nantahala would have been in this class if it hadn't burned 50 acres at Christmas time. But not all is so good. We still have Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi burning large acreages with Texas not so far behind. As long as such conditions exist, the Region cannot congratulate itself on a good fire record. It can, however, look with satisfaction on the progress made by the four newcomers. Alabama was in its first year and no comparison can be made. Mississippi, though, reduced the number of fires from 914 in 1936 to 280 and the acreage burned from 28,407 to 7,100. Like figures for Louisiana are 792, and 312 fires with 18,440 and 6,093 acres. Texas reduced fires from 721 to 331 and acreage from 7,213 to 2,279.

The Region as a whole reduced fires from 3,940 to 1,909 and Government acres lost from 64,546 to 28,055. So there really is progress, but the showing, except on a number of the older forests, is nothing with which to be satisfied. And I know that the forest personnel is not satisfied. Now we start on a New Year and a new record. The fire season is already on in the deep South. To meet it, there is a better, more experienced organization than last year, and we have had one additional year of talking fire to the wood-burners and taking a few of them to jail. So all in all, I look for a better record in 1938, and you may all be sure that I will watch with interest the progress on all the National Forests.

-- JOSEPH C. KIRCHER

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COME IN, 1938

The Stork and Baby New Year stopped for a brief rest at my home on their way around the world. They knocked at my roof-top and asked if I would let them warm by my fire. The last lap lay ahead of them, they told me, and they weren't rushed for time. I invited them in and when the astonishment wore off there was Mr. Stork, standing on one leg, asleep before the fire. Baby New Year and I leaned back in our chairs and engaged in a bit of conversation:

"Ranger," said my surprising little visitor, "there are some mighty fine forests in this country."

"You should have seen them when your ancestor of 1700 passed through," I replied. "That was before my time too, of course, but I have heard some fine tales of the forests that were here then. You see, Man hadn't yet reached out and placed the forests in his path of Destruction. Indians were here then and they were very careful with Fire. You can understand that--"

"You needn't explain, Ranger," interrupted my guest, "I know many things which have come before my time. But, tell me, didn't my Father, Old Year, treat you pretty well, all things considered?"

"Yes, he did, New Year," I made short reply.

"You bet he did, Ranger. Things are looking better each year. All people are becoming more fire-conscious, and your present records will show a fewer number of fires started through carelessness than ever before. The public is very keen about the facilities of the National Forests which are being placed at their disposal: the fine camping areas, woodland trails, and beautiful roads. They quickly learn now how they must conduct themselves in your beloved Forests." At this point New Year fastened on his funny looking ear muffs and mittens, stirred the Stork to wakefulness with one pink little toe, and said, "Well, it's nice saying Hello. You can bet I'll help all I can, Ranger. Happy New Year!"

I felt the Stork's wing brush past my cheek and awakened to find the dog licking my face. It was a dream and I smiled happily in prospect of what the New Year 1938 would bring.

-- W. W. Bergoffen, Mississippi

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HURRAH FOR OUR SIDE!

Supervisor L. L. Bishop made the front page of the January issue of the Service Bulletin.

Mr. Bishop's title for this very interesting article is a happy choice, but a lengthier caption might have included--"or Lo the Poor Ranger"--

"RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PINE
FOR SAW TIMBER, PULPWOOD, AND NAVAL STORES"

A. E. Wackerman, Industrial Forester for the Seaboard Airline Railway, presented a paper in Savannah, Georgia, at the October meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry stressing the need for good management in the woods and calling attention to the supplemental relationship in forest utilization between the requirements of southern pine for naval stores, saw timber, and wood pulp production. The views expressed by Wackerman, a forester with many years of both industrial and governmental forestry experience, have been given wide publicity and the paper has appeared in several trade journals.

He calls attention to the fact that the area of pine timberland in the eleven Southern States amounts to about 150,000,000 acres, practically all of which is accessible for utilization because of excellent transportation facilities including highways, railroads, and water ways.

Wackerman stresses the need for building up the forest growing stock before the southern pine forests can produce large yields per acre. "Much of the acreage that is being acquired for large holdings, therefore, will require several years of fire protection and stand improvement,--before it will be in condition to permit regular harvest cuttings.....We have but barely scratched the surface of forestry in southern pines."

Intensive forest management is justified by markets that permit complete utilization of all trees grown. With a market for pulpwood, thinnings operations in dense stands, the salvaging of worked-out naval stores pines, and the utilization of tops left by sawmill operations are made possible. "Here, then, is where the lumber, pulp and paper, and naval stores industries have much in common. Managed saw timber forests will produce pulpwood and it will be good business for lumbermen to sell their pulpwood by-products - to pulp companies. Pulp companies -- will have the opportunity to make their own forests more productive of revenue, by growing saw timber to be sold at market prices to the sawmills." In like manner naval stores operations can often be profitably combined with both pulpwood and saw timber production. Multiple use for greater returns is indicated.

In calling attention to future trends and possibilities, Wackerman states that, "The southern pine forests grow rapidly and produce a wide range of useful and necessary products, and since there are now ready markets for even small trees, forest ownership is attractive and intensive forest management entirely practicable." He expects "an expansion of the cooperative approach already manifest by forest industry leaders to the problem of orderly use of forests in the interest of all concerned, thus, to effectuate the maintenance and improvement of our great southern pine forests which are so capable, with the application of practical forestry measures, of furnishing forever all of our timber needs."

-- G. H. Lentz, Regional Office

NATIONAL FOREST PLANTING FOR 1937

According to preliminary figures recently compiled by Timber Management, 153,405 acres were planted on the National Forests during the calendar year 1937. (Exact data will be available in March 1938) The largest planting was in Michigan with 42,031 acres. Louisiana was second, with 21,970; and Wisconsin, third, with 20,462 acres. Other plantings include 19,220 acres in Mississippi, 12,287 acres in Texas, 10,476 acres in Minnesota; and more than 3,000 acres each in Missouri, Idaho, Colorado, and Washington. More than 2,000 acres were planted in California, Illinois, and West Virginia, and 1,264 acres were planted in South Dakota. Several hundred acres were planted in each of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming. Smaller plantings were made in North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia.

Species of greatest importance in the tree planting program include slash, longleaf, and shortleaf pine, ponderosa and white pine, red and jack pine, and some Douglas fir, red spruce, and lodgepole pine.

The 1937 planting brings the total on the National Forests in the past ten years up to 597,000 acres, of which 502,000 acres have been planted during the past three years. This planting is in addition to that in the Prairie States Forestry Project.

-- Washington Office Information Digest

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SEEN AREA MAPPING

The following is quoted from page 22 of "Planning, Constructing, and Operating Forest-Fire Lookout Systems in California", by Show, Kotok, Gowen, Jurry and Brown, published in November as U. S. D. A. Circular No. 449. A copy of this circular has been sent to each Forest Supervisor:

"This composite (seen area maps) shows by four colors on a typographic base map areas blind, areas visible to one lookout, areas visible to two lookouts, and areas visible to more than two lookouts, and the respective lookouts from which each area is visible are indicated by number. A copy of this is adapted for dispatcher use."

Some forests have progressed far enough in the job of seen area mapping to be able to prepare a composite map of existing lookout points for the information of the fire dispatcher, ranger, or camp clerk doing the dispatching for the coming fire season. Forests in this position might well consider use of such a map during the coming fire season. All personnel having to do with selection of lookout sites, personnel and equipment, and fire guard training and inspection will, I believe, find this bulletin not only interesting reading but helpful in their work.

-- Donald E. Clark, Regional Office

PROGRAM OF FORESTRY SECTIONS
ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
February 2, 3, 4, 1938

Chairman - - - - R. W. Graeber, Raleigh, N. C.
Vice-Chairman - J. S. Holmes, Raleigh, N. C.
Secretary - - - G. H. Lentz, Atlanta, Ga.

February 2 - 2:00 P.M.

Symposium: RECENT FORESTRY LEGISLATION AS IT AFFECTS THE SOUTH

1. "The Agricultural Conservation Program in Relation to the Forest Crop on the Farm" - T. L. Ayers, Principal Agricultural Economist, Southern Division, AAA, Washington, D. C.
Discussion - Extension Foresters.
2. "The Norris-Doxey Cooperative Farm Forestry Act" - E. W. Tinker, Assistant Chief, U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.
3. "Recent Trends in Forest Legislation in the States" - Chas. W. Gillett, State Forester, Little Rock, Ark.
4. "The Lumberman's Viewpoint on the Forestry Program for the South" - Julian F. McGowin, Chapman, Ala.
General Discussion

February 2 - 7:00 P.M.

BANQUET AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES for foresters and guests.

Joint meeting of Appalachian, Central States, Gulf States, Ozark, Southeastern and Washington Sections of the Society of American Foresters.

February 3 - 9:00 A.M.

Symposium: THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTH

1. "Timber Farming - A New Agriculture" - Hon. Harry L. Brown, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
 2. "The Pulp and Paper Industry in Relation to Forest Farming in the South" - Matt Rue, Brunswick Peninsula Company, Brunswick, Ga.
 3. "Fitting Timber Farming Into the Farm Management Program" - Oscar Steanson, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Farm Management, Washington, D. C.
 4. "Should Publicly Employed Foresters Discuss Timber Values and Prices in Meetings and with Timber Owners" - W. W. Henderson, North Carolina Pulp and Paper Co., Plymouth, N.C.
- General Discussion: "How Can Pulp Mills Be Guaranteed a Permanent Supply of Timber?" - Directed by Gus H. Lentz, U. S. Forest Service, Atlanta, Ga.

February 3 - 2:00 P.M.

SPECIAL GROUP CONFERENCES

Meeting of Southern Group of Extension Foresters
Meeting of Southern Group of State Foresters
Meeting of Southern Group of American Pulpwood Association
Meeting of Lumbermen sponsored by Southern Pine Association
(Headquarters will be at Ansley Hotel. Reservations should be made direct.)

FELLOWSHIPS IN FORESTRY

The University of California at Berkeley announces that applications will be considered for the Baker and Bidwell Research Fellowships in Forestry from candidates for Master's or Doctor's degrees. The fellowships pay \$700 and \$500 and are open to holders of Bachelor degrees in forestry. The University also announces that it will again provide seven or eight technical assistantships paying \$500 an academic year, which is earned by assistance to the staff of the Division of Forestry at the rate of \$50 a month.

Those interested in these opportunities should address inquiries to Professor J. Kittredge, Jr., Division of Forestry, University of California, Berkeley.

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The December 3 issue of SCIENCE carries the announcement that a limited number of post-doctorate fellowships in the natural sciences, including forestry, will be available through the National Research Council for the academic year 1938-39. These fellowships carry stipends from \$1,600 upwards, and are open to citizens of the United States or Canada under the age of thirty-five years, for study in the United States or, under special conditions, in Europe.

Applications should be filed with the secretary of the National Research Fellowships Board in the Natural Sciences, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C. on or before February 1, 1938.

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NEW GERMAN CHEMICAL PULP MILL TO USE BEECH

The following notice appeared in the December 10 issue of Side Runs of the Paper Trade prepared by the Forest Products Division of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

"A new company, under the name of Schwaebische Zellstoff und Zellwolle, has been established in Germany for the purpose of manufacturing chemical pulp suitable for use in the textile enterprises. --- The company plans to begin operations by the end of 1938.

"While most of the mills in Germany utilize pine wood in their operations, it is understood that this company will manufacture pulp from beechwood in accordance with a process developed by the Wolfen plant of the I. G. Farben industrie."

If beech, which has been classed as a "non-pulping hardwood" can be used for making pulp in Germany, suitable for textile manufacture, there may still be hope for the so-called "weed" trees and non-pulping hardwoods found in our Southern Forests.

-- G. H. Lentz, Regional Office

FOREST NEWS

SOUTH CAROLINA AND CROATAN

More Big Trees!

Articles have appeared from forest units giving dimensions of large trees of different species growing in various locations. The East Coast swamps have been conspicuously lacking in such items, not however due to the lack of large trees.

Recently a poplar was discovered by N. R. Hawley and J. H. Bennett on the log deck of the Four Holes Mill of the Holly Hill Lumber Company, cut from Four Holes Swamps in Berkeley County, South Carolina.

L. E. Miller of the Holly Hill Lumber Company stated that this yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) was one of the largest ever cut in that territory. Only four logs had been brought in since breakage and limbs had rendered further utilization impractical. The four logs, measured and scaled, were a total length of 64 feet and 5,750 board feet.

Although no trees of this species and size have been reported from within the boundaries of the Francis Marion National Forest, many similar swamp areas exist there and many yellow poplars upwards of 40" D.B.H. have been noted. The lumber cut from these trees is of high quality and much of it in the past has had a steady market in Germany where swamp poplar is preferred.

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The Croatan National Forest during the months of October and November conducted a Fire Prevention Program featuring forest fire and wildlife motion pictures to acquaint local residents with the purposes and objectives of the U. S. Forest Service. Particular stress was placed on the forest residents' part in the prevention of forest fires. Thirty showings of the motion pictures were given at schools and churches and to the Lions, Kiwanis, and Farmers Clubs, Boy Scout Troops, and the Salvation Army. For the thirty shows the total attendance was 4,312 people. Of this number, 32 per cent, or 1,362, were white people; the remaining 68 per cent, or 2,950, were colored. At some of the showings, the colored people walked a distance of three to four miles through mud and rain to see the pictures. It was estimated that 60 per cent of the colored people had never viewed a motion picture previous to this time. At these showings, it was necessary to read aloud the print on the pictures, due to the high rate of illiteracy among those present.

-- H. M. Sears, Forest Supervisor

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"No mistake or failure is as bad as to stop and not try again."

-- John Wanamaker

PISGAH

A new type of vandalism is on display in the Linville River Gorge of the Daniel Boone Game Management Area. Loss: One Wildlife Management Area yellow sign, torn from a tree and shredded to bits. One 20-inch hemlock badly scratched and clawed.

If the Bureau of Investigation wants to start a new file on "Clawprints of Culprits" we can furnish some beautiful samples. From these samples the vandal was readily recognized as a bear without "horse sense". He failed to realize which side of his bread was buttered. Apparently the bear wanted some sap which was exuding from a wound in the tree. A mile and a half away was a 12-inch dead pine with a swarm of bees about 4 feet above ground. An increment boring into the back of the tree showed an abundance of the sticky sweet. That bear could have torn this tree to pieces and obtained some booty. Maybe he has since done so.

-- A. H. Maxwell, Junior Forester

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FLORIDA

At the regular quarterly meeting in the Capitol Building at Tallahassee, Florida, on December 20, 1937, the Commission of Game and Fresh-Water Fish unanimously approved the establishment of cooperative game management areas on the Apalachicola, Ocala and Osceola National Forests. Cooperative agreements covering each forest were signed by Chairman Fred G. Garner and Regional Forester Joseph C. Kircher. Both the Apalachicola and Osceola need restocking. The game on the Ocala is entirely adequate as a seed stock. This area will restock satisfactorily by restricting the annual kill.

(Editor's note: Florida is the fifth state to sign a cooperative agreement with the Forest Service. Its national forest areas are better consolidated than those of any other state in Region 8 and are probably better fitted for wildlife management.)

F. W. Bailey of Sydney, Australia, Forester in the Forestry Commission of New South Wales, was a recent visitor on the Osceola National Forest. He made a tour of the forest, inspecting fire equipment and slash pine stands. He was particularly interested in growth and habitat of *Pinus caribaea* as his government is planning a program of reforestation with this species.

-- Frank A. Albert, Forest Supervisor

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CHEROKEE

The salvage sale of some unusually large yellow poplar on the Hiwassee District is creating considerable interest. During December photographers from Chattanooga and Atlanta newspapers accompanied Clint Davis to the sale area and secured pictures of individual trees,

standing and down, as well as various logging activities. Despite constant rain, the results were surprisingly good; and, on January 2 the Atlanta Journal carried a full page of these pictures in a roto-gravure section in addition to articles and pictures by other papers.

To date the largest yellow poplar scaled, having a D.B.H. of 66.8 inches and containing five 16 foot logs in the bole proper, had a gross scale of 10,040 bd. ft. Scribner. As typical of this over-mature timber, defect was great and the net scale was only 5,100 bd. ft. However, this tree netted the Government \$53.55. A 4 ft. long-butt contained 770 bd. ft. gross. The third log, 16 ft. in length, had a gross scale of 1,660 bd. ft. with only 40 bd. ft. cull. This net scale of 1,620 bd. ft. is the largest for any log to date; but Ranger Cooper still hopes that a relatively sound butt log will be scaled containing 2,000 bd. ft. net. Three logs from the limbs of this tree totaled 420 bd. ft. and were perfectly sound.

It is interesting to compare volume table estimates of the contents of such large trees. The Appalachian Experiment Station Table #19, in Technical Note #19, prepared in 1936, gives a gross volume of 12,450 bd. ft. for the 66 inch, five log poplar described above.* This is 2,410 bd. ft. more than the tree actually produced. A volume table prepared in 1935 by Girard, for virgin poplar on the Morton-Butler tract in the Great Smoky National Park, gives a gross volume of 10,080 bd. ft. for this tree. The 40 bd. ft. difference in actual scale volume is simply further evidence of Girard's uncanny ability to prepare accurate volume tables with few flourishes. It is hoped that sufficient data will be secured in scaling to enable us to secure fairly accurate cull figures for poplar of this size.

Betterment of the Tellico-Reliance F. H. #14 started at the Hiwassee River at Reliance on November 16, 1937 and the road is being entirely relocated for 7,800 feet. A saving in distance of about 1/4 mile is effected and all of the road will be above flood waters of the Hiwassee River. Total length of the project is seventeen miles.

-- P.F.W. Prater, Forest Supervisor

*Table extended by logarithmic formula - basic data up to 48" only.

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NOTICE

The annual report on PR activities in accordance with Mr. Stabler's letter of March 18, 1937 (PR-Supervision Reports - Key List) is due in the Regional Office and all forests that have not already submitted their report are requested to send it in immediately.

Several forests were late in sending in their Quarterly Report. Please submit future reports in time to reach the Regional Office by the second of the month following the period covered.

FOREST FIRE VS. "FIREWATER"

"CCC enrollees on the Nantahala National Forest recently announced a forest fire alarm and were directed to a remote section in the Cowee Mountains. The immediate work of extinguishing the forest fire kept all men busy for a few hours. Fresh foot tracks were the only clue noticed at first. Then when the fire was corralled, a more thorough search was made. No bloodhounds were needed for the human nose proved entirely capable of tracing the source. In a secluded cove the CCC men came upon a moonshiner's still. The moonshiners had vanished. After examining the product, one of the enrollees was heard to say, 'That's the first lickier I've ever seen powerful enough to set the woods on fire when you spill it on the ground.'

"A search is being made for the culprits who will be charged with letting fire get loose in the woods. Evidently the moonshiners left the still fire burning to go to lunch. The escape of the fire from the low chimney and up the hill could be plainly traced."

-- Paul H. Gerrard, Forest Supervisor

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REMEDY SUGGESTED FOR "POOR" SIGN BOARDS

Because some difficulty has been experienced with plywood sign boards in use throughout the region, the opinion of the Forest Products Laboratory has been sought in order to determine why the glue failed to withstand weathering despite the fact that it met specifications outlined by the Laboratory. Flaws became evident first at the edges of the signs, the veneer pulling away from the core, and the core laminae then separating. Separation between layers proceeded progressively with continued weathering. The Laboratory has suggested that the water-resistant casein glue originally specified be replaced with a glue of the artificial resin type, hot-pressed. It has also been recommended that the commercial water-resistant plywood originally suggested be supplanted by a more recent development of hot-pressed, resin bonded plywood.

-- Daily Contact, Region 9

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FIRST IMPRESSIONS

(Editor's note: We lifted this from The Daily Bulletin of the Southwestern Region.)

"A worthwhile thought on public contacts is given by John R. Tunis, writer, in the November issue of the Rotarian magazine. He writes: 'Who's the most important person in your company? President? Sales Manager? Personnel manager?....The most important person in every outfit is the man or girl who has customer contact. If you have contact with the public by letter, telephone, wire, or word of mouth, you represent your company. If you happen to be the first person to reach the public, you are the most important cog in the organization. From you the stranger gets his impression of the company, an impression that stays in his mind forever. Two minutes have secured life-long customers, and they have made lifelong enemies.'"

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Loren J. Clark left the Regional Office on January 16 to take up his new duties in the fiscal section on the Ozark.

Warren R. Anderson, formerly in the fiscal section on the Ozark, has been transferred to the Mississippi Forests in the same capacity.

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THE LOOKOUT

Regional Forester Kircher was recently elected to the Council of the Society of American Foresters for the two-year term 1938-39.

G. W. Kimball, Assistant Regional Forester in the Division of Operation in Region 3, and C. H. Goepfard, Administrative Assistant on the Harney Forest in Region 2, spent the week of January 10 in the Regional Office on an administrative study of the cost accounting system.

Associate Forester Stabler returned to the office January 13 from Washington where he had been on detail since December 24.

Mr. Henry Wold, in charge of Finance and Office Management in the Washington Office is spending several days in the Regional Office.

Mr. Kircher attended the celebration of Florida Industries Day honoring Dr. Herty and dedicating the new plant of the Container Corporation of America held at Fernandina, Florida on January 14. He was accompanied by C. F. Evans, and the Washington office was represented by Messrs. Tinker and Cook.

Supervisors Raser, Fischer and Conarro were Regional Office visitors recently.

Edwin P. Ahern from Alabama was a visitor in the Regional Office on January 6.

Clint Davis of I & E is assisting representatives of the March of Time office in making a forestry picture, based on pulpwood operations in Georgia and Florida.

E. P. Evans of Maintenance was married on January 15 to Miss Julia Belle Malpasse of Atlanta. Their friends in the Regional Office wish them happiness and prosperity.

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WORK ... WORK ... WORK

I do not care what the work is - the man or woman who does work worth doing is the man or woman who lives, breaths and sleeps that work; with whom it is ever present in his or her soul; whose ambition is to do it well and feel rewarded by the thought of having done it well.....Ruskin.

R E S O L V E D

I will not be petty. I will pass over small annoyances without fuss or comment.

I will not insist on my own way because it is my way. If the other fellow's is about as good, I'll take it.

I will say what I think and then drop the subject, especially if it seems a case of getting hot. Argument doesn't convince after that.

I will accept advice (even if I haven't asked for it), think it over, and act upon it if it is good.

I will let the other fellow have the last word, the largest half, and all the credit if he wants it.

-- Highways of Happiness

